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FOREIGN.

British Troops in Close Pursuit of King Cetwayo.

Who Is Deported by All but Two or Three of His Followers.

Meeting of the Car and the Emperor William at Alexandrowe.

Spain Desires Our Government to Keep Its Filibusters at Home.

Sailing of Gen. Grant and Party from Yokohama Yesterday.

Additional Incidents of the General's Reception in Japan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STORMS IN SCOTLAND.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—There were more storms yesterday in the northeast and west portions of Scotland, and large tracts of land were flooded, causing further damage to crops.

THE IRON TRADE.
The Times, reviewing the prospects of the iron trade, the improvement in which, in consequence of the American demand, forms the subject for numerous speeches and newspaper articles, says: "It is a significant fact that, while every Bessemer converter in the United States is in full swing, there are not less than forty-four idle in the United Kingdom."

A STRIKE.
Has taken place at the North End River End Meadow cotton mill, Stalybridge, containing 50,000 spindles, against the reduction of wages.

THE FINANCIALS.
The Times says the rise in Atlantic cable shares is accompanied by the rumor of an accident to the French cable.

LOUIS DUFFIER.
The Paris Berlin dispatch says that Lord Duffier is expected to return to St. Petersburg in November.

GOLD SHIPMENTS WITHHELD.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times says: "In consequence of the movement of the Paris and New York exchanges, in favor of London, gold shipments to New York, which had been kept back and sent into the Bank of England."

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times says: "The completion of the laying of the first part of the new French cable, the line is expected to be complete to St. Pierre this month."

DEAD.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The London Missionary society has a telegram announcing the death of Ugo di Dogliani, a member of the mission to take Tanganyika.

"ADMIRAL SUPERINTENDENT."
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Standard believes the Duke of Edinburgh will become Admiral Superintendent of the naval reserves, to succeed Rear-Admiral Phillimore, whose term has expired.

CUBA.
THE LATEST UPDATING.
HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The Cuban Government has notified the authorities it will send immediately 30,000 troops to maintain public tranquility in the island, and will also send all the funds necessary to meet the increased expenditures.

YELLOW FEVER.
Seventy-eight deaths from yellow fever last week, a decrease of seventeen compared with the previous week.

In consequence of the unusual violence of the yellow fever the present summer, and the fatality of the disease on board of vessels which left port, the Royal order of Nov. 28, 1883, has been revised and will be enforced. It provides that no vessel carrying above sixty persons, including passengers and crew, shall leave port without having a physician and clergyman on board.

INSURGENT BANDS.
HAVANA was startled by news that two insurgent bands had appeared in the Districts of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. The excitement was high, and the premium on gold immediately rose; but, as a general thing, confidence in the maintenance of peace remains unshaken. Gen. Blanco at once dispatched 2,000 men from this city, and ordered the most energetic pursuit of the disturbers.

The insurgent bands are the remnants of the old guerrillas employed by the Spaniards during the war. These men were paid \$1 per day while in the service, and are discontented at their discharge.

SOUTH AFRICA.
PERSHING CETAWAYO.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Cape Town, Aug. 3, says: "King Cetwayo, the Zulu king, was captured on the 13th inst. The British cavalry the same day arrived in pursuit of Cetwayo, and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th arrived at the kraal where he had passed the previous night, but ascertained that he had fled to the bush early in the morning."

Lord Gifford, with a party of mounted men, was, according to the latest advices, continuing the pursuit.

His Excellency Wolseley telegraphed Cetwayo has only two or three followers with him. His Prime Minister, two of his sons, and three of his brothers have surrendered with 650 head of Royal cattle. Arms and cattle are being surrendered daily. The colonial forces and natives advanced from Lambour on the 21 inst. O'Hall's men are joining them, and the whole force is expected to be opposed on the Asasazi River.

Gen. Wolseley has countermanded his orders for the advance of the Cape Colony. Cetwayo is known not to be in their direction.

Gen. Wolseley is expected at Pretoria on the 10th of September.

CHILL.
AN EXERCISE.
PANAMA, Aug. 26.—The Star and Herald says the excitement in Chill on the receipt of the news of the capture of Rincas was intense. The opposition party made it the occasion for the severest onslaught upon the Government, in which the populace, impatient under the activity of the Government, joined with great zeal and the most riotous demonstrations. Great crowds gathered in the principal plaza and shouted: "Down with the Ministers." "Death to the Arancanian." A strong body of militia was called out, and, after a time, the mob dispersed, only to reassemble the following night on the Alameda increased in numbers, and organized. Iron rods were used for barricades, and the soldiers sent to disperse crowds were received with volleys of stones, bottles, and some pistol-shots. The troops (cavalry) fired three volleys and then charged, cutting and slaying right and left, rather with a view of clearing the streets than slaying the people. Only three deaths are reported, but perhaps 100 people were more or less seriously wounded.

SPAIN.
APPROVED.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Standard's Madrid dispatch says that the Ministers have expressed their approval of the King's choice of the Archduchess Maria, and have decided to convoke the Cortes early in November.

WILL INHERIT FROM IT.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from San Domingo, Spain, announces that the Cabinet has decided to instruct the Spanish Minister at Washington to insist upon Cuban refugees and filibusters being compelled to respect neutral obligations.

WATCHING THE AGITATORS.
The Government has sent to Valencia for embarkation for the Balearic Islands three Generals implicated in the late Cuban uprising.

Others are closely watched, and the movements of notorious agitators abroad are noted by Spanish diplomatic agents.

FRANCE.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC COMMUNISTS.

By Cable to New York Herald.
PARIS, Sept. 3.—Large crowds beat the Orleans station in Paris from Tuesday night till 4 o'clock this morning, waiting the arrival of the detachment of anti-semitic Communists from New Caledonia. On Monday the transport Var arrived at Port Vendre, and the majority of the pardoned men were immediately dispatched to Paris. A notice had been placarded at the Orleans station, announcing that the "Communists" would not arrive until half-past 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The majority of those who had come to meet the exiles were incredulous, however, and, thinking that the authorities made this announcement in the wish to stir anything like a demonstration of courtesies, remained all night sleeping in the station courtyard in the open air. Shortly after 4 o'clock, therefore, a little ahead of time, the train arrived. There was

A BUNCH OF EXPECTATIONS
up to the door of the depot. Alighting from the train, the anti-semitic men were called by arroustements, and then permitted to mix with the crowd, who received them with frantic cries of "Vive la République!" They looked in general, very much like cowards. Their reception by the members of their families was very affecting. The majority of the people in the crowd, who came more perhaps from curiosity, looked on at the touching scenes in silence, but

A CURIOUS FEATURE
A curious feature observed was that many of the men brought with them pet animals, such as dogs and cats, the companions of their peaceful exile.

Accompanied by relatives and friends, and followed by a quiet, sympathetic crowd, the anti-semitic Communists left the station, when they were taken by their sympathizers to the cafes of the neighborhood, where they were generously treated, nay, literally gorged. Those who had no domicile had no difficulty in finding one, as many of those around the crowd were eager to have them share their homes and board.

The conduct and bearing of the pardoned men were excellent. There were no repressed expressions, no sullen looks, no morose looks, no signs of the same sullen reserve as had marked their bearing ever since they landed on Monday at Port Vendre.

ARRESTS.
To the Western Association Press.
PARIS, Sept. 3.—Two German workmen from London have been arrested at Bolonee charged with distributing Socialist publications.

MARRIED.
Carliotti Paris has married Ernest de Munk. The Marquis de Caux was one of the witnesses.

RUSSIA.
DUTY ON IRON.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Russian Minister of Finance recently declared publicly at Nijni Novgorod that he intends very soon to prohibit the importation of iron duty free.

LAZARETTS'S SUCCESSORS.
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—Gen. Lomakin took command of the expedition against the Tatars immediately on the death of Gen. Lazarev. It is semi-officially announced that the expedition will be commanded by Gen. Lomakin.

PERSECUTION.
A special force of police is established in Western Siberia, and the police force of Kieff increased.

MORE POLITICAL TRIALS.
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—There will be further political trials at Odessa and Moscow shortly.

AUSTRIA.
PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.
VIENNA, Sept. 3.—The Prince of Montenegro is here on a visit to the Emperor. His presence is considered to have political significance.

THE AUSTRIAN COUNCIL.
The Austrian Council is expected to meet in Vienna on the 10th inst. It is expected to discuss the question of the construction of the Serbian railways. It is stated that Austria threatens to occupy the principal and construct railways by force if Serbia will not yield to her proposals.

NOVI BAZAR.
The Austrian Committee to arrange the occupation of Novi Bazar has arrived at Plevlje. They were received with military honors by the Turkish garrisons during their journey.

THE EMPERORS.
THEIR MEETING.
BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The Emperor and suite started for Alexandrowe this morning, where they will arrive this afternoon. The Car is already ready there. The Emperor emphasizes the fact that only the military and not the diplomatic staff accompanies the Emperor.

ALEXANDROWE.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Emperor William arrived today, and was received by the Car. The meeting between the two Emperors was extremely cordial. They were enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds assembled. Gen. von Manneufel accompanies the Emperor of Germany.

GERMANY.
SUSPENDED.
BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The National Zeitung announces the suspension of Heuser, Albusse and Co., of Dortmund.

MARTIN LUTHER'S MISSION.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Berlin dispatch to the Post reports that semi-official statements have been made intimating that Prince Bismarck has discontinued the mission of Gen. von Manneufel to Warsaw.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Emperor and Crown Prince approve the project for an International Exhibition here in 1885.

EASTERN ROMANIA.
A NOAHIMAN UPHEAVING EXPECTED.
VIENNA, Sept. 3.—The police of Eastern Romania believe they have discovered a conspiracy extending throughout Transylvania, Hungary, and the Balkans. The conspirators are charged with the discovery of six revolutionary committees. Pamphlets have been found authorizing the people to arms. A speedy uprising of the Mohammedans is expected. Akeia Pasha proposes to place twelve battalions of militia on a war footing. It is thought, however, that the plan will be unable to meet the emergency.

ITALY.
THE CROPS.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—Further statistics state that the Italian harvest shows a deficiency of 10,000,000 quintals of maize; 5,000,000 quintals of wheat, and 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 of other grains.

BRIGADES CAPTURED.
ROME, Sept. 3.—Brigades, headed by Salaparuta, who escaped a year ago from the prison in Palermo, have been captured, after a desperate conflict. Salaparuta, his Lieutenant, and two soldiers were killed.

EGYPT.
HER FINANCIAL CONTROVERSY.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Alexandria states that the Khedive, while accepting Messrs. Barine and De Billemeus as Commissioners, desires to have their functions defined before they are gazetted. The Powers, however, insist upon an immediate nomination.

RECALLED.
ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—Riaz Pasha has been recalled from exile, and will be intrusted with an important Ministerial post.

PORTUGAL.
THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE ENTERPRISE.
By Cable to Correspondent's Telegram.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Portuguese Government has granted the New Atlantic Cable Company the concession of the right of landing at Lisbon. The Commissioners are anxious of securing the Continental, Indian, and the

China business without passing through England. It is said that heavy foreign capitalists are finding the money.

SERVIA.

A SPECIAL MISSION.

BERGADAR, Sept. 3.—Count Jorjic is expected soon to arrive here on a special mission from King Humbert to Prince Milan. It is believed his mission is to confer with the occupation of Novi-Bazar by the Austrians.

HUNGARY.
RECEIVED.
PESST, Sept. 3.—The waters of the River Tisza continue to subside, the site of the stricken boats lying in the water. Eight more corpses have recently been found in that city.

BURMAH.
PORTING.
RANGOON, Sept. 3.—The British have mounted twelve guns on the frontier, and have 40,000 men concentrated.

BOSNIA.
ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.
VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Another great fire has broken out at Sarajevo, this time in the Turkish quarter.

Before the flames were extinguished six Turkish houses were burned.

ROUMANIA.
QUAY BURN.
BUCHAREST, Sept. 3.—The new quay of solid masonry at Galatz, 180 metres long, has sunk below the river.

SWITZERLAND.
RAILROAD SOLD.
GENEVA, Sept. 3.—The National Railway sold for 4,000,000 francs; it cost 32,000,000 francs.

JAPAN.
DEPARTURE OF GEN. GRANT.
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company received the following dispatch from Yokohama to-day:

To Capt. John B. Grant, President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York: Steamship City of Tokyo sailed on 2nd September, and will probably arrive in San Francisco Sept. 11. Gen. G. Grant was a passenger on the steamer.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT'S PARTY—WONDERFUL.
Special Correspondent of The Tribune.
YOKOHAMA, Japan, Aug. 10.—Since the date of my last letter the United States' navy has lost the services of one of its officers.

Gen. Grant's party, which consisted of the United States steamer Albatross, and the Japanese steamer Kure, left Yokohama on Monday at 10 o'clock.

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Your Excellency possesses, and have been desirous of obtaining your face. Most unexpectedly and to our honor, your Excellency came to this Eastern country and visited the Kingdom of Nippon, in Shanghai, and the Japanese people have been in the habit of looking upon your Excellency as a great man.

The members of the Japanese government, and the representatives of the Japanese people, have been in the habit of looking upon your Excellency as a great man.

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CASUALTIES.

Details of the Damage Caused by the Southern Tornado.

Immense Destruction of River and Plantation Property.

Cotton and Other Crops in the Lowlands Badly Inundated.

THE SOUTHERN TORNADO.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 3.—The reports of losses by Monday's storm continue to come in. Lewiburg and Mandeville the wharves, houses and fences were destroyed, and residence damaged. The town of Lewiburg was inundated. The lighthouse at the mouth of the Tchefuncte River was destroyed. At Madisonville the water was three feet over the wharf, flooding the streets.

The steamboat Trenton, which left Baton Rouge Monday morning, when eight miles below, encountered the hurricane, and made fast to the banks. The wind increasing, the passengers were ashore. The lines soon after gave way, and the boat was wrecked, and the passengers and crew losing their effects. The Trenton had for cargo eighty-eight bales of cotton, 100 head of cattle, and sundries. The steamer Cannon reports the destruction of a dozen sugar-houses on the coast below Baton Rouge. Enslaved laborers at two sugar-houses destroyed at Conrad's Point, and Cuccan & Kelly lost a magnificent sugar-house at Avery Point.

A number of coal and ferry boats at Baton Rouge were sunk, and several buildings damaged.

The tow-boat John Gilmore and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived. In the storm of Monday morning the tow-boat was wrecked, and the cargo of sugar-houses and sundries was lost. The tow-boat John Gilmore and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived. In the storm of Monday morning the tow-boat was wrecked, and the cargo of sugar-houses and sundries was lost.

The sinking of the Gilmore and barges causes a loss of \$150,000.

Three or four cotton-houses were demolished, and fences and cabins blown down. Damage to the sugar-houses, dwellings, and crops is reported along the coast. Houses were blown down in Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, and Port Hudson. The houses were blown down, and the sugar-houses, dwellings, and crops are reported along the coast.

The correspondent says: The storm in St. John Baptist was a fierce, continuous gale of wind and rain from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. An occasional lull of a few minutes was followed by increased fury. The sugar-houses, dwellings, and crops are reported along the coast.

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tion is strongly grounded that the Republican ticket throughout the State has gained the day. This ticket was headed by Governor C. F. Smith for Governor, in opposition to H. J. Grant for the Democratic and New Constitution parties, W. F. White, Workington's candidate, and A. G. Clark, Workingtonist.

A Paris dispatch states that one of the Roumanian Envoys now making the rounds of European Courts to obtain some modification in the provision of the Treaty of Berlin binding Roumania to emancipate the Jews justifies his attitude by pointing to the Chinese question in America, and also says the people are even beginning to speak of the necessity of putting themselves on their guard against the Jews. Hinzow's and Comen's advertising dodge seems to be taken in earnest by the credulous Roumanians. If they expect to secure a revision of the Treaty of Berlin on the strength of the Manhattan Beach nonsense, they are resting their hopes on a very slim and absurd basis.

The New York Republican State Convention, which met at Saratoga yesterday, did what Senator Cornell wanted so assiduously to bring about, nominated Mr. Cornell as candidate for Governor. This was accomplished on the first ballot, and the fact that shows how the party is thoroughly the work had been done by the gentleman who manages to so large a degree the Republican politics of the Empire State. Mr. Cornell will, no doubt, prove to be a candidate of great strength, and, backed by the principles which the Convention adopted, he will lead an overwhelming host against the enemy at the ensuing election. The platform is one of the most trenchant documents of the kind that have of late been sent forth. It arraigns, with dignified severity, the Democracy of the Nation and of New York State, and paints a picture of the perils of the South with strong color and bold strokes. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious, and the result of its deliberations will no doubt prove satisfactory to the party of New York State.

IS THE STATE POWERLESS TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY?
It is reported that Springfield Gov. Cullum does not intend to send the Military Code of this State as null and void simply because Judge Barnum holds the entire law unconstitutional in order to enable armed bands of Communists to violate it. Gov. Cullum is entirely right in this position, and he should order arrests to be made whenever there shall be an open defiance of the law. The legislative and executive functions of State government, maintained at so large a cost to the people to devise and execute laws for the protection and welfare of the community, would soon cease to be of any value if any one of the forty Circuit Judges could at any time intervene to expunge the statutes and encourage lawlessness. It is desirable, of course, that the law shall be brought before the Supreme Court as at early a date as possible. There is no way in which this end can be reached through the present case, since the discharge of the prisoner BILLYEY was the termination of the proceedings. An arrest and fine under the law, or a direct application to the Supreme Court in a *habeas corpus* case, or an application to enjoin the collection of the tax for the appropriation made for the militia, would enable the Supreme Court to pass upon the validity of the statute. It is not at all likely that Judge Barnum's opinion, which seems to have been governed by the peculiar relations he has borne to the Communists, will be sustained by the higher tribunals, and until the law shall be declared unconstitutional by the court of last resort, the interests of the community demand its execution.

Judge Barnum's elongated and discursive opinion, in which the author seemed to be more anxious to reflect upon the people and Commonwealth of Massachusetts than to arrive at a judicial construction of the case in hand, served to confuse the real matter in dispute. The question is simply whether any body of men, for any purpose, may organize, drill, parade, and carry arms without license from the Executive authority of the State. The Constitution of the United States gives no such permission. The Militia law of Congress, passed under authority of the Constitution, and designed to conform to the existing Militia laws of the several States in 1792, gives no such permission. The Constitution of the State of Illinois gives no such permission. A statute of the State, passed to meet an urgent demand for protection against the menace of independent, irresponsible, and lawless bodies of armed men, on the contrary, provides that no military companies shall organize, drill, and parade without the license of the Governor, and that such license may be revoked at any time. In order to render this provision inoperative, Judge Barnum went outside the question at issue and raked together a number of inconsequential points of difference between the State code and an obsolete and forgotten law of the United States which is not enforced in any State in the Union, and thereupon pronounced the entire State law, including the prohibition of unlicensed military companies, unconstitutional. It is not often that a single Judge of a lower court assumes the responsibility of so sweeping a judgment in order to arrive at a desired point.

If Judge Barnum's dictum be the law of the land, viz.: that no State Government can prohibit the organization of independent and irresponsible military companies, then local governments are powerless to protect their people from organized lawlessness, and must wait in all cases until they can meet such military companies on the field of battle. The case of the Communists will illustrate this astounding doctrine. There is a class in Chicago called Socialists, who pretend that they are aiming at certain political reforms. This is certainly the most favorable and least offensive way in which the Communists can be described. Their so-called "reforms" are obnoxious to the great mass of the people, and the Communists find themselves in a hopeless minority at every election. They proceed, therefore, to organize military companies, under the universal license issued by Judge Barnum, and there is and can be no law to prevent them from perfecting themselves in the skill of organized attack on their opponents. The Democratic party and the Republican party take alarm at these demonstrations of martial prowess by their opponents. "We can outvote them," say these other parties, "but there are enough of them, properly armed, equipped, and drilled, to overcome us unless we also organize ourselves into military companies." Thereupon the other political parties proceed to form independent and irresponsible companies for attack or defense, and the community is confronted with two, three, or four classes in society which are

hostile to each other, and duly armed and prepared to cut each other's throats upon any pretext for conflict, and without any respect for Government or the welfare of the community. Judge Barnum says that the State Government has no authority to prevent a conflict, but must await its actual occurrence in a riotous or unlawful way, and then probably find itself powerless to control the outbreak. This is a more radical negation of State-rights, though it comes from a Democrat, than any Republican was ever known to pronounce. It deprives local government completely of the power to enforce its laws, to protect personal and property rights, and to maintain the peace, that the people would be obliged in the end to look to the United States Government to pass all the laws and do all the police duty for the entire country. In such case, State and local government might better be abandoned at once.

The irresponsible employment of organized military force would not be confined to political parties. If it were known that these same Communists actually intended an attack upon other people's property, there would be no power in the State to prevent their organizing, arming, drilling, and disciplining to accomplish a purpose which it would be impossible for them to carry out otherwise. The railroad engineers have a powerful organization, extending throughout the entire country, which they might divide up into independent companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps d'armee, and thus defy even the General Government whenever they chose to go on the rampage of railroad trains. In the meantime no State in the Union would have authority to check the general attack upon the business of the country. The Mollie Maguires in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, with a secret organization and by individual efforts, were able to terrorize the people of that State, and it required years, and involved a serious loss of money and life, to put them down. How much more serious a matter their suppression would have been, however, had the Mollie Maguires organized, armed, and drilled for years in the face of the community (though it knew their purpose, but was powerless to prevent their preparations), and then attacked the mine-owners and towns in force! But all this would be possible if Judge Barnum's law, as laid down in his opinion in the militia case, were actually the law of the land.

It is this single provision for restraining and controlling the military organization of the State with which the people are concerned, and any technical defect in other portions of the Military Code should not be used to defeat this necessary power. The law of Illinois does not prevent the organization of regular volunteer militia companies; it does not apply to any company organized as United States troops; it does not prohibit the formation of military companies independent of both the State and the United States authorities, when such companies can satisfy the State authority that they have no unlawful purpose in view. Both the intention and the effect of the law is simply to prevent lawless and dangerous bodies of men from preparing themselves for attacking persons and property, for the protection of which the State Government is especially constituted. If the authority to do this does not exist in State Governments, then the State Governments should be abandoned; if it does exist, then Judge Barnum's opinion is absurd and mischievous in about equal parts.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.
The patronizing tone of the London Times in dealing with the Fishery Question gives probability to the statement that it is acting for the moment as the mouthpiece of the British Government. We hope that this may be so, for any definite program is preferable to the misty generalizations which have of late been put forth in this connection. When we know where our opponent is, we will be enabled to deal with him better as he is. The Times announces a new role for the Dominion Government. In place of getting behind the British Cabinet and sponging the name, the brains, and the resources of a great nation, Canada is heretofore to stand forward and do battle on her own behalf. The Times says:
"In those fisheries are the inalienable heritage of Canada and Newfoundland, and these countries in them should be granted to a foreign country. It is somewhat surprising that the United States, which owe their existence as a nation to the assertion of the very principle that a colony must have a voice in any negotiations which affect its interests, should not understand the same principle when asserted on behalf of Canada."
Thus the office of Great Britain as the big brother, foster-mother, and sponsor—all rolled into one—of Canada has been abandoned, and the feeble dependency is advised to choose its pebbles and go out to meet the Dominion Government. In place of getting behind the British Cabinet and sponging the name, the brains, and the resources of a great nation, Canada is heretofore to stand forward and do battle on her own behalf. The Times says:
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